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THE MASON AND SLIDELL CASE.

Letters of the English Minister and Secretary Seward.

Below will be found the correspondence between the British Minister and Secretary Seward from which it may be inferred that the difficulty between this country and England are amicably settled:—

EARL RUSSELL TO LORD LYONS.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov. 30, 1861.

The Lord Lyons, K. C. B., &c., &c., &c.

My Lord—Intelligence of a very grave nature has reached Her Majesty's Government: This intelligence was conveyed officially to the knowledge of the Admiralty by Commander Williams, agent for mails on board the contract steamer Trent.

It appears from the letter of Commander Williams, dated "Royal Mail Contract Packet Trent, at Sea, November 9," that the Trent left Havana on the 7th inst., with her Majesty's mails for England, having on board numerous passengers. Commander Williams states that shortly after noon on the 8th a steamer having the appearance of a man of war, but not showing colors, was observed ahead. On nearing her at 1.15 P. M. she fired a round shot from her pivot gun across the bows of the Trent, and showed American colors. While the Trent was approaching her slowly the American vessel discharged a shell across the bows of the Trent, exploding half a cable's length ahead. The Trent then stopped, and an officer with a large armed guard of marines boarded her. The officer demanded a list of the passengers; and, compliance with this demand being refused, the officer said he had orders to arrest Messrs. Mason, Slidell, Macfarland and Eustis, and that he had no information of their being passengers in the Trent. While some parley was going on upon this matter Mr. Slidell stepped forward and told the American officer that the four persons he had named were then standing before him. The Commander of the Trent and Commander Williams protested against the act of taking by force out of the Trent these four passengers, then under the protection of the British flag. But the San Jacinto was at that time only two hundred yards from the Trent, her ship's company at quarters, her ports open, and tompons out. Resistance was therefore out of the question, and the four gentlemen before named were forcibly taken out of the ship. A further demand was made that the Commander of the Trent should proceed on board the San Jacinto, but he said he would not go unless forcibly compelled likewise, and this demand was not insisted upon.

It thus appears that certain individuals have been forcibly taken from on board a British vessel, the ship of a neutral Power, while such vessel was pursuing a lawful and innocent voyage—an act of violence which was an affront to the British flag and a violation of international law.

Her Majesty's Government, bearing in mind the friendly relations which have long subsisted between Great Britain and the United States, are willing to believe that the United States naval officer who committed the aggression was not acting in compliance with an authority from his Government, or that if he conceived himself to be so authorized, he greatly misunderstood the instructions which he had received. For the Government of the United States must be fully aware that the British Government could not allow such an affront to the national honor to pass without full reparation, and Her Majesty's Government are unwilling to believe that it could be the deliberate intention of the Government of the United States unnecessarily to force into discussion, between the two Governments, a question of so grave a character, and with regard to which the whole British nation would be sure to entertain such unanimity of feeling.

Her Majesty's Government, therefore, trust that when this matter shall have been brought under the consideration of the Government of the United States that Government will, of its own accord, offer to the British Government such redress as alone could satisfy the British nation, namely, the liberation of the four gentlemen taken from the course of the Trent as to be quite as harmless as a blank shot, while it should be regarded as a signal.

So also we learn that the Trent was not approaching the San Jacinto slowly when the shell was fired across her bows, but, on the contrary, the Trent was, or seemed to be, moving under a full head of steam, as if with a purpose to pass the San Jacinto.

We are informed also that the boarding officer (Lieutenant Fairfax) did not board the Trent with a large armed guard but left his marines in his boat when he entered the Trent. He stated his instructions from Capt. Wilkes to search for the four persons named, in a respectful and courteous though decided manner, and he asked the Captain of the Trent to show his passenger list, which was refused.

It is also, we are informed, did not employ absolute force in transferring the passengers, but he used just so much as was necessary to satisfy the parties concerned that refusal or resistance would be unavailing.

So, also, we are informed that the Captain of the Trent was not at any time or in any way required to go on board the San Jacinto.

These modifications of the case as presented by Commander Williams are based upon our official reports.

I have now to remind your Lordship of some facts which doubtless were omitted by Earl Russell, with the very proper and becoming motive of allowing them to be brought into the case, on the part of the United States, in

the way most satisfactory to this Government. These facts are that at the time the transaction occurred an insurrection was existing in the United States which this Government was engaged in suppressing by the employment of land and naval forces; that in regard to this domestic strife the United States considered Great Britain as a friendly Power, while she had assumed for herself the attitude of a neutral; and that Spain was considered in the same light, and had assumed the same attitude as Great Britain.

It has been settled by correspondence that the United States and Great Britain mutually recognized as applicable to this local strife these two articles of the declaration by the Congress of Paris in 1848, namely, that the neutral or friendly flag should cover enemy's goods not contraband of war, and that neutral goods not contraband of war are not liable to capture under an enemy's flag. These exceptions of contraband from favor were a negative acceptance by the parties of the rule hitherto everywhere recognized as a part of the law of nations, that whatever is contraband is liable to capture and confiscation in all cases.

James M. Mason and E. J. McFarland are citizens of the United States, and residents of Virginia. John Slidell and George Eustis are citizens of the United States and residents of Louisiana. It was well known at Havana when these parties embarked in the Trent that James M. Mason was proceeding to England in the affixed character of a Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James, under a pretended commission from Jefferson Davis, who had assumed to be President of the insurrectionary party in the United States, and E. J. McFarland was going with him in a like unreal character of Secretary of Legation to the pretended mission. John Slidell, in similar circumstances, was going to Paris as a pretended Minister to the Emperor of the French, and George Eustis was the chosen Secretary of Legation for that simulated mission. The fact that these persons had assumed such characters has been since avowed by the same Jefferson Davis in a pretended message to an unlawful and insurrectionary Congress. It was we think, rightly presumed that these Ministers bore credentials and instructions, and such persons in the law known as despatches. We are informed by our Consul at Paris that these despatches, having escaped the search of the Trent, were actually conveyed and delivered to the emissaries of the insurrection in England.

Although it is not essential, yet it is proper to state, as I do also upon information and belief, that the owner and agent, and all the officers of the Trent, including the Commander Williams, had knowledge of the assumed characters and purposes of the persons before named, when they embarked on that vessel.

Your Lordship will now perceive that the cases before us, instead of presenting a merely flagrant act of violence on the part of Capt. Wilkes, as might well be inferred from the incomplete statement of it that went up to the British Government, was undertaken as a simple, legal and customary belligerent proceeding by Capt. Wilkes to arrest and capture a neutral vessel engaged in carrying contraband of war for the use and benefit of the insurgents.

The question before us is whether this proceeding was authorized by and conducted according to the law of nations. It involves the following inquiries:

1st. Were the persons named and their supposed despatches contraband of war?

2nd. Might Capt. Wilkes lawfully stop and search the Trent for these contraband persons and despatches?

3rd. Did he exercise the right in a lawful, proper manner?

4th. Having found the contraband persons on board and in presumed possession of the contraband despatches, had he a right to capture the persons?

5th. Did he exercise that right of capture in the manner allowed and recognized by the law of nations?

If all these inquiries shall be resolved in the affirmative the British Government will have no claim for reparation.

I address myself to the first inquiry, namely, were the four persons mentioned, and their supposed despatches, contraband?

Maritime law so generally deals, as its professors say, in rem, that is, with property, and so seldom with persons, that it seems a straining of the term contraband to apply it to them. But persons, as well as property, may be contraband, since the word means broadly "contrary to proclamation, prohibited, illegal, unlawful."

All writers and judges pronounce naval or military persons in the service of the enemy contraband. Vattel says war allows us to cut off from an enemy all his resources, and to hinder him from sending ministers to solicit assistance. And Sir William Scott says you may stop the ambassador of your enemy on his passage. Despatches are not less clearly contraband, and the bearers or couriers who undertake to carry them fall under the same condemnation.

A subtlety might be raised whether pretended ministers of an usurping power, but recognized as legal by either the belligerent or neutrals, could be held to be contraband. But it would disappear on being subjected to what is the true test in all cases—namely, the spirit of the law. Sir William Scott, speaking of civil magistrates who were arrested and detained as contraband, says:

"It appears to me on principle to be but reasonable that when it is of sufficient importance to the enemy that such persons shall be sent out on the public service at the public expense, it should afford equal ground of forfeiture against the vessel that may be let out for a purpose so intimately connected with the hostile operations."

I trust that I have shown that the four persons who were taken from the Trent by Capt. Wilkes, and their despatches, were contraband of war.

The second inquiry is, whether Capt. Wilkes had a right by the law of nations to detain and search the Trent?

The Trent, though she carried mails, was a contract or merchant vessel—a common carrier for hire. Maritime law knows only three classes of vessels—vessels of war, revenue vessels and merchant vessels. The Trent falls within the latter class. Whatever disputes have existed concerning a right of visitation or search in time of peace, none, it is supposed, has existed in modern times about the right of a belligerent in time of war to capture contrabands in neutral and even friendly merchant vessels and of the right of visitation and search, in order to determine whether they are neutral, and are documented as such according to the law of nations.

I assume, in the present case, what, as I read British authorities, is regarded by Great Britain herself as true maritime law; that the circumstance that the Trent was proceeding from a neutral port to another neutral port does not modify the right of the belligerent captor.

The third question is whether Capt. Wilkes exercised the right of search in a lawful and proper manner?

If any doubt hung over this point, as the case was presented in the statement of it adopted by the British Government, I think it must have already passed away before the modifications of that statement of it adopted by the British Government, I think it must have already passed away before the modifications of that statement which I have already submitted.

I proceed to the fourth inquiry, namely:—Having found the suspected contraband of war on board the Trent, had Capt. Wilkes a right to capture the same?

Such a capture is the chief, if not the only recognized object of a visitation and search. The principle of the law is that a belligerent exposed to danger may prevent the contraband persons and things from applying themselves or being applied to the hostile use or purpose. The law is so very liberal in this respect that when a contraband is found on board a neutral vessel, not only is the contraband forfeited, but the vessel, which is the vehicle of its passage or transportation, being tainted, also becomes contraband, and is subjected to capture and confiscation.

Only the 6th question remains, namely:—Did Captain Wilkes exercise the right of capturing the contraband in conformity with the law of nations?

It is just here that the difficulties of the case begin. What is the manner which the law of nations prescribes for disposing of the contraband when you have found and seized it on board of the neutral vessel? The answer would be easily found if the question were what you shall do with the contraband vessel. You must take or send her into a convenient port, and subject her to a judicial prosecution there in admiralty, which will try and decide the questions of belligerency, neutrality, contraband and capture. So, again, you would promptly find the same answer if the question were, What is the manner of proceeding prescribed by the law of nations in regard to the contraband if it be property or things of material or pecuniary value?

But the question here concerns the mode of procedure in regard, not to the vessel that was carrying the contraband, nor yet contraband things which worked the forfeiture of the vessel, but to contraband persons.

The books of law are dumb. Yet the question is as important as it is difficult. First, the belligerent captor has a right to prevent the contraband officer, soldier, sailor, minister, or courier from proceeding in his unlawful voyage and reaching the destined scene of his injurious service. But, on the other hand, the person captured may be innocent—that he may not be contraband. He, therefore, has a right to a fair trial of the accusation against him.

The neutral State has taken him under its flag, is bound to protect him if he is not contraband, and is therefore entitled to be satisfied upon that important question. The faith of that State is pledged to his safety, if innocent, as its justice is pledged to his surrender if he is really contraband. Here are conflicting claims, involving personal liberty, life, honor, and duty. Here are conflicting national claims involving welfare, safety, honor and empire.

They require a tribunal and a trial. The captors and the captured are equals; the neutral and the belligerent State are equals.

While the law authorities were found silent it was suggested at an early day by this Government that you should take the captured persons into a convenient port and institute judicial proceedings there to try the controversy. But only courts of admiralty have jurisdiction in maritime cases, and these courts have formulas to try only claims to contraband persons. The courts can entertain no proceedings and render no judgments in favor of or against the alleged contraband men.

It was replied all this is true; but you can reach in those courts a decision which will have the moral weight of a judicial one by a circuitous proceeding. Convey the suspected men, together with the suspected vessel, into port, and try there the question whether the vessel is contraband. You can prove it to be so by proving the suspected men to be contraband, and the court must then determine the vessel to be contraband. If the men are not contraband the vessel will escape condemnation. Still there is no judgment for or against the captured persons. But it was assumed that there would result from the determination of the court concerning the vessel a legal certainty concerning the character of the men.

The course of proceeding seemed open to many objections. It elevates the incidental inferior private interest into the proper place

of the paramount public one, and possibly it may make the fortunes, the safety, or the existence of a nation depend on the accidents of a merely personal and pecuniary litigation.

Moreover, when the judgment of the prize court upon the lawfulness of the capture of the vessel is rendered, it really concludes nothing, and binds neither the belligerent State nor the neutral upon the great question of the disposition to be made of the captured contraband persons. That question is still to be really determined, if at all, by diplomatic arrangement or by war.

One may well express his surprise when told that the law of nations has furnished no more reasonable, practicable, and perfect mode than this of determining questions of such grave import between sovereign powers. The regret we may feel on the occasion is nevertheless modified by the reflection that the difficulty is not altogether anomalous. Similar and equal deficiencies are found in every system of municipal law, especially in the system which exists in the greater portions of Great Britain and the United States. The title to personal property can hardly ever be received by a Court without resorting to the fiction that the claimant has lost and the possessor has found it, and the title to real estate is disputed by real litigants under the names of imaginary persons.

I must be confessed, however, that while all aggrieved nations demand, and all impartial ones concede, the need of some form of judicial process in determining the characters of contraband persons, no other form than the illegal and erroneous one thus described exists, nor has any other yet been suggested. Practically, therefore, the choice is between that judicial remedy or no judicial remedy whatever.

If there be no judicial remedy the result is that the question must be determined by the captor himself, on the deck of the prize vessel. Very grave objections arise against such a course. The captor is interested, prejudiced, and perhaps violent; the neutral, if truly neutral, is disinterested, subdued, and helpless. The tribunal is irresponsible, while its judgment is carried into instant execution. The captured party is compelled to submit, though bound by no legal, moral, or treaty obligation to acquiesce. Reparation is distant and problematical, and depends at last on the justice, magnanimity, or weakness of the State in whose behalf and by whose authority the capture was made. Out of these disputes reprisals and wars necessarily arise, and these are so frequent and destructive that it may well be doubted whether this form of remedy is not a greater social evil than all that could follow if the belligerent right of search were universally recognized and abolished forever. But carry the case one step farther. What if the State that has made the capture unreasonably refuse to hear the complaint of the neutral or to redress it? In that case, the very act of capture would be an act of war—of war begun without notice, and possibly entirely without provocation.

I think all unprejudiced minds will agree that, imperfect as the existing judicial remedy may be supposed to be, it would be, as a general practice, better to follow it than to adopt the summary one of leaving the decision with the captor, and relying upon diplomatic debates to review his decision. Practically, it is a question of choice between law, with its imperfections and delays, and war, with its evils and desolations. Nor is it ever to be forgotten that neutrality, honestly and justly preserved, is always the harbinger of peace, and therefore is the common interest of nations, which is only saying that it is the interest of humanity itself.

At the same time it is not to be denied that it may sometimes happen that the judicial remedy will become impossible, as by the shipwreck of the prize vessel, or other circumstances which excuse the captor from sending or taking her into port for confiscation. In such a case the right of the captor to the custody of the captured persons and to dispose of them, if they are really contraband, so as to defeat their unlawful purposes, cannot reasonably be denied. What rule shall be applied in such a case? Clearly, the captor ought to be required to show that the failure of the judicial remedy results from circumstances beyond his control, and without his fault. Otherwise he would be allowed to derive advantage from a wrongful act of his own.

In the present case, Capt. Wilkes, after capturing the contraband persons and making prize of the Trent in what seems to us a perfectly lawful manner, instead of sending her into port, released her from the capture, and permitted her to proceed with her whole cargo on her voyage. He thus effectually prevented the judicial examination which otherwise might have occurred.

If now, the capture of these contraband persons and the capture of the contraband vessel are to be regarded, not as two separate and distinct transactions under the law of nations, but as one transaction, one capture only, then it follows that the capture in this case was left unfinished or abandoned. Whether the United States have a right to retain the chief public benefits of it, namely the custody of the captured persons on proving them to be contraband, will depend upon the preliminary question whether the leaving of the transaction unfinished was necessary, or whether it was unnecessary and therefore voluntary. If it was necessary, Great Britain, as we suppose, must waive the defect, and the consequent failure of the judicial remedy. On the other hand, it is not seen how the United States can insist upon her waiver of that judicial remedy, if the defect of the capture resulted from an act of Capt. Wilkes, which would be a fault on their own side.

Capt. Wilkes has presented to this Government his reasons for releasing the Trent. "I forbore to seize her," he says, "in consequence of my being so reduced in officers and crew, and the derangement it would cause innocent persons, there being a large number of passengers who would have been put to great loss and inconvenience, as well as disappointment, from the interruption it would have caused them in not being able to join the steamer from St. Thomas to Europe. I therefore concluded to sacrifice the interests of my officers and crew in the prize, and suffered her to proceed after the detention necessary to effect the transfer of those Commissioners, considering I had obtained the important end I had in view, and which affected the interests of our country and interrupted the action of that of the Confederates."

I shall consider first, how these reasons ought to affect the action of this Government; and, secondly, how they ought to be expected to affect the action of Great Britain.

The reasons are satisfactory to this Government, so far as Captain Wilkes is concerned. It could not desire that the San Jacinto, her officers and crew, should be exposed to danger and loss by weakening their number to detach a prize crew to go on board the Trent. Still less could it disavow the humane motive of preventing inconveniences, losses and perhaps disaster, to the several hundred innocent passengers found on board the prize vessel. Nor could this Government perceive any ground for questioning the fact that these reasons, though apparently congruous, did operate in the mind of Capt. Wilkes and determine him to release the Trent. Human actions generally proceed upon mingled, and conflicting motives. He sometimes measured the sacrifice which this decision would cost. It manifestly, however, did not occur to him that beyond the sacrifice of the private interests (as he calls them) of his officers and crew, there might also possibly be a sacrifice even of the chief and public object of his capture—namely, the right of his Government to the custody and disposition of the captured persons. This government cannot censure him for his oversight. It confesses that the whole subject came unforeseen upon the Government as doubtless it did upon him. Its present convictions on the point in question are the result of deliberate examination and deduction now made, and not of any impressions previously formed.

Nevertheless, the question now is, not whether Capt. Wilkes is justified in his government in what he did, but what is the present view of the government as to the effect of what he has done. Assuming now, for argument's sake only, that the release of the Trent, if voluntary, involved a waiver of the claim of the government to hold the captured persons, the United States could in that case have no hesitation in saying that the act which has thus already been approved by the government must be allowed to draw its legal consequence after it. It is of the very nature of a gift or a charity that the giver cannot, after the exercise of his benevolence is past, recall or modify its benefits.

We are thus brought directly to the question whether we are entitled to regard the release of the Trent as involuntary, or whether we are obliged to consider that it was voluntary. Clearly the release would have been involuntary had it been made solely upon the first ground assigned for it by Capt. Wilkes, namely, a want of a sufficient force to send the prize vessel into port for adjudication. It is not the duty of a captor to hazard his own vessel in order to secure a judicial examination to the captured party. No large prize crew, however, is legally necessary, for it is the duty of the captured party to acquiesce and go willingly before the tribunal to whose jurisdiction it appeals. If the captured party indicate purposes to employ means of resistance which the captor cannot with probable safety to himself overcome he may properly leave the vessel to go forward; and neither she nor the State she represents can afterwards justly object that the capture deprived her of the judicial remedy to which she was entitled.

But the second reason assigned by Captain Wilkes for releasing the Trent differs from the first. At best, therefore, it must be held that Capt. Wilkes, as he explains himself, acted from combined sentiments of prudence and generosity, and so that the release of the prize vessel was not strictly necessary or involuntary.

Secondly, How ought we expect these explanations by Capt. Wilkes of his reasons for leaving the capture incomplete to affect the action of the British Government?

The observation upon this point which first occurs is, that Capt. Wilkes' explanations were not made to the authorities of the captured vessels. If made known to them they might have approved and taken the release upon the condition of waiving a judicial investigation of the whole transaction, or they might have refused to accept the release upon that condition.

But the case is not one with them, but with the British Government. If we claim that Great Britain ought not to insist that a judicial trial has been lost because we voluntarily released the offending vessel out of consideration for her innocent passengers, I do not see how she is to be bound to acquiesce in the decision which was thus made by us without necessity on our part, and without the knowledge of conditions or consent on her own. The question between Great Britain and ourselves would be a question not of right of law, but of favor to be conceded by her to us in return for favors shown by us to her, of the value of which favors on both sides we ourselves shall be the judge. Of course the United States could have no thought of raising such a question in any case.

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Maritime law so generally deals, as its professors say, in rem, that is, with property, and so seldom with persons, that it seems a straining of the term contraband to apply it to them. But persons, as well as property, may be contraband, since the word means broadly "contrary to proclamation, prohibited, illegal, unlawful."

All writers and judges pronounce naval or military persons in the service of the enemy contraband. Vattel says war allows us to cut off from an enemy all his resources, and to hinder him from sending ministers to solicit assistance. And Sir William Scott says you may stop the ambassador of your enemy on his passage. Despatches are not less clearly contraband, and the bearers or couriers who undertake to carry them fall under the same condemnation.

A subtlety might be raised whether pretended ministers of an usurping power, but recognized as legal by either the belligerent or neutrals, could be held to be contraband. But it would disappear on being subjected to what is the true test in all cases—namely, the spirit of the law. Sir William Scott, speaking of civil magistrates who were arrested and detained as contraband, says:

"It appears to me on principle to be but reasonable that when it is of sufficient importance to the enemy that such persons shall be sent out on the public service at the public expense, it should afford equal ground of forfeiture against the vessel that may be let out for a purpose so intimately connected with the hostile operations."

I trust that I have shown that the four persons who were taken from the Trent by Capt. Wilkes, and their despatches, were contraband of war.

The second inquiry is, whether Capt. Wilkes had a right by the law of nations to detain and search the Trent?

The Trent, though she carried mails, was a contract or merchant vessel—a common carrier for hire. Maritime law knows only three classes of vessels—vessels of war, revenue vessels and merchant vessels. The Trent falls within the latter class. Whatever disputes have existed concerning a right of visitation or search in time of peace, none, it is supposed, has existed in modern times about the right of a belligerent in time of war to capture contrabands in neutral and even friendly merchant vessels and of the right of visitation and search, in order to determine whether they are neutral, and are documented as such according to the law of nations.

I assume, in the present case, what, as I read British authorities, is regarded by Great Britain herself as true maritime law; that the circumstance that the Trent was proceeding from a neutral port to another neutral port does not modify the right of the belligerent captor.

The third question is whether Capt. Wilkes exercised the right of search in a lawful and proper manner?

If any doubt hung over this point, as the case was presented in the statement of it adopted by the British Government, I think it must have already passed away before the modifications of that statement of it adopted by the British Government, I think it must have already passed away before the modifications of that statement which I have already submitted.

I proceed to the fourth inquiry, namely:—Having found the suspected contraband of war on board the Trent, had Capt. Wilkes a right to capture the same?

Such a capture is the chief, if not the only recognized object of a visitation and search. The principle of the law is that a belligerent exposed to danger may prevent the contraband persons and things from applying themselves or being applied to the hostile use or purpose. The law is so very liberal in this respect that when a contraband is found on board a neutral vessel, not only is the contraband forfeited, but the vessel, which is the vehicle of its passage or transportation, being tainted, also becomes contraband, and is subjected to capture and confiscation.

Only the 6th question remains, namely:—Did Captain Wilkes exercise the right of capturing the contraband in conformity with the law of nations?

It is just here that the difficulties of the case begin. What is the manner which the law of nations prescribes for disposing of the contraband when you have found and seized it on board of the neutral vessel? The answer would be easily found if the question were what you shall do with the contraband vessel.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

I trust that I have shown to the satisfaction of the British Government, by a very simple and natural statement of the facts, and analysis of the law applicable to them, that this Government has neither meditated, nor practiced, nor approved any deliberate wrong in the transaction to which they have called its attention; and, on the contrary, that what has happened has been simply an inadvertency, consisting in a departure, by the naval officer, free from any wrongful motive, from a rule uncertainly established, and probably by the several parties concerned either imperfectly understood or entirely unknown. For this error the British Government has a right to expect the same reparation that we as an independent State, should expect from Great Britain or from any other friendly nation in a similar case.

I have not been unaware that, in examining this question, I have fallen into an argument for what seems to be the British side of it against my own country. But I am relieved from all embarrassments on that subject. I had hardly fallen into that line of argument, when I discovered that I was really defending and maintaining, not an exclusively British interest, but an old, honored and cherished American cause, not upon British authorities, but upon principles that constitute a large portion of the distinctive policy by which the United States have developed the resources of a continent, and thus becoming a considerable maritime power, and won the respect and confidence of many nations. These principles were laid down for us in 1804, by James Madison, when Secretary of State in the administration of Thomas Jefferson, in instructions given to James Monroe, our Minister to England. Although the case before him concerned a description of persons different from those who are incidentally the subjects of the present discussion, the ground assumed then was the same I now occupy, and the arguments by which he sustained himself upon it have been an inspiration to me in preparing this reply.

"Whenever," he says, "property found in a neutral vessel is supposed to be a liable on any ground to capture or condemnation, the rule in all cases is, that the question shall not be decided by the captor, but be carried before a legal tribunal, where a regular trial may be had, and where the captor himself is liable to damage for an abuse of his power. Can it be reasonable then, or just, that a belligerent commander who is thus restricted, and thus responsible in a case of mere property of trivial amount, should be permitted, without referring to any tribunal whatever, to examine the crew of a neutral vessel, to decide the important question of their respective allegiances, and to carry that decision into execution by forcing every individual he may choose to a service abhorrent to his feelings, cutting him off from his most tender connections, exposing his mind and his person to the most humiliating discipline, and his life itself to the greatest danger? Reason, justice, and humanity unite in protesting against so extravagant a proceeding."

If I decide this case in favor of my own Government, I must disavow its most cherished principles, and reverse and forever abandon its essential policy. The country cannot afford the sacrifice. If I maintain these principles and adhere to that policy, I must surrender the case itself. It will be seen, therefore, that this Government could not deny the justice of the claim presented to us in this respect upon its merits. We are asked to do to the British nation just what we have always insisted all nations ought to do to us. The claim of the British Government is not made in a discourteous manner. This Government, since its first organization, has never used more guarded language in a similar case.

In coming to my conclusion I have not forgotten that, if the safety of this Union required the detention of the captured persons, it would be the right and duty of this Government to detain them. But the effectual check and waiting proportions of the existing interception, as well as the comparative unimportance of the captured persons themselves, when dispassionately weighed happily forbid me from resorting to that defence.

Nor am I unaware that American citizens are not in any case to be unnecessarily surrendered for any purpose into the keeping of a foreign State. Only the captured persons, however, or others who are interested in them, could justly raise a question on that ground.

Nor have I been tempted at all by suggestions that cases might be found in history where Great Britain refused to yield to other nations, and even to ourselves, claims like that which is now before us. Those cases occurred when Great Britain, as well as the United States, was the home of generations which, with all their peculiar interests and passions, have passed away. She could in no way so effectually disavow any such injury as we think she does by assuming now as her own the ground upon which we then stood. I would tell little for our own claims to the character of a just and magnanimous people if we should so far consent to be guided by the law of retaliation as to lift up buried injuries from their graves to oppose against what national consistency and the national conscience compel us to regard as a claim intrinsically right.

Putting behind me all suggestions of this kind, I prefer to express my satisfaction that, by the adjustment of the present case upon principles confessedly American, and yet as I trust, mutually satisfactory to both of the nations concerned, a question is finally and rightfully settled between them, which, heretofore exhausting not only all forms of peaceful discussion, but also the arbitrament of war itself, for more than half a century alienated the two countries from each other, and perplexed with fears and apprehensions all other nations.

The four persons in question are now held in military custody at Fort Warren, in the State of Massachusetts. They will be cheerfully liberated. Your Lordship will please indicate a time and place for receiving them. A avail myself of this occasion to offer your Lordship a renewed assurance of my very high consideration.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LORD LYONS TO MR. SEWARD
WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1861.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, &c. &c.
Sir—I have this morning received the note which you did me the honor to address me yesterday, in answer to Earl Russell's despatch of the 8th of November last, relative to the removal of Mr. Mason, Mr. Slidell, Mr. Macfarland and Mr. Eustis from the British mail packet Trent.

I will without any loss of time, forward to her Majesty's Government a copy of the important communication which you have made to me.

I will, also, without delay do myself the honor to confer with you personally on the arrangements to be made for delivering the four gentlemen to me, in order that they may be again placed under the protection of the British flag.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient humble servant.

M. THOUVENEL TO M. MERCIER.

TRANSLATION.

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Political Department, Paris, Dec. 3, 1861.

Sir:—The arrest of Messieurs Mason and Slidell, on board the English packet Trent, by an American cruiser, has produced in France, if not the same emotion as in England, at least extreme astonishment and sensation. Public settlement was at once engendered with the lawfulness and the consequence of such an act, and the impression which has resulted from this has not been for an instant doubtful.

The fact has appeared so much out of accordance with the ordinary rules of international law that it has chosen to throw the responsibility for it exclusively on the commander of the San Jacinto. It is not yet given to us to know whether this supposition is well founded, and the Government of the Emperor has, therefore, also had to examine the question raised by the taking away of the two passengers from the Trent. The desire to contribute to prevent a conflict, perhaps imminent, between two powers for which it is animated by sentiments equally friendly, and the duty to uphold, for the purpose of placing the rights of its own flag under shelter from any attack, certain principles essential to the security of neutrals, have, after mature reflection, convinced it that it could not, under the circumstances, remain entirely silent.

If, to our deep regret, the Cabinet at Washington were disposed to approve the conduct of the commander of the San Jacinto, it would be either by considering Messrs. Mason and Slidell as enemies, or as seeing in them nothing but rebels. In the one case in the other case there would be a forgetfulness, extremely annoying of principles upon which we have always always found the United States in agreement with us.

By what title, in effect, would the American cruiser, in the first case, have arrested Messrs. Mason and Slidell? The United States have admitted with us, in the treaties concluded between the two countries, that the freedom of the flag extends itself over the persons found on board, should they be enemies of one of the two parties, unless the question is of military people actually in the service of the enemy. Messrs. Mason and Slidell were, therefore, by virtue of this principle, which we have never found any difficulty in causing to be inserted in our treaties of friendship and commerce, perfectly at liberty under the neutral flag of England. Doubtless it will not be pretended that they could be considered as contraband of war. That which constitutes contraband of war, is not yet, it is true, exactly settled; the limitations are not absolutely the same for all the Powers; but in what relates to persons, the special stipulations which are found in the treaties concerning military people, define plainly the character of those who only can be seized upon by belligerents; but there is no need to demonstrate that Messrs. Mason and Slidell could not be assimilated to the persons in that category. There remains, therefore, to invoke in explanation of their capture, only the pretext that they were the bearers of official despatches from the enemy; but this is the moment to recall the circumstance which governs all this affair, and which renders the conduct of the American cruiser unjustifiable.

The Trent was not destined to a point belonging to one of the belligerents; she was carrying to a neutral country her cargo and her passengers, and, moreover, it was in a neutral port that they were taken. If it were admissible that under such conditions the neutral flag does not completely cover the persons and merchandise it carries, its immunity would be nothing more than an idle word; at any moment the commerce and the navigation of third Powers would have to suffer from their innocent and even their indirect relations with the one or the other of the belligerents. These last would no longer find themselves as having only the right to exact from the neutral entire impartiality, and to interdict all intermeddling on his part in acts of hostility. They would impose on his freedom of commerce and navigation restrictions which modern international law has refused to admit as legitimate; and we should, in a word, fall back upon vexatious practices, against which, in other epochs, no Power has more earnestly protested than the United States.

If the Cabinet of Washington would only look on the two persons arrested as rebels, whom it is always lawful to seize the question, to place it on other ground, could not be solved, however, in a sense in favor of the commander of the San Jacinto. There would be, in such case, misapprehension of the principle which makes a vessel a portion of the territory of the nation whose flag it bears, and violation of that immunity which prohibits a foreign sovereign, by consequence, from the exercise of his jurisdiction. It is certainly not necessary to recall to mind with what energy, under every circumstance, the Government of the United States has maintained this immunity, and the right of asylum, which is the consequence of it.

Not wishing to enter upon a more deep discussion of the question raised by the capture of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, I have said enough, I think, to settle the point that the Cabinet at Washington could not, without striking a blow at the principles which all neutral nations are alike interested in holding in respect, nor without taking the attitude of contradiction of its own course up to this time, give its approbation to the proceedings of the commander of the San Jacinto. In this state of things, it evidently should not, according to our views, hesitate about the determination to be taken.

Lord Lyons is already instructed to present the demand, for satisfaction which the English

Cabinet is under the necessity of reducing to form, and which consists in the immediate release of the persons taken on board the Trent, and in sending explanations which may take from this act its offensive character towards the British flag. The Federal Government will be inspired by a just and exalted feeling in deferring to these requests. One would search in vain to what end, for what interest, it would hazard to provoke, by a different attitude, a rupture with Great Britain.

For ourselves, we should see in that fact a deplorable complication, in every respect of the difficulties with which the Cabinet of Washington has already to struggle, and a precedent of a nature seriously to disquiet all the Powers which continue outside of the existing contest. We believe that we give evidence of loyal friendship for the Cabinet of Washington by not permitting it to remain in ignorance, in this condition of things, of our manner of regarding it. I request you, therefore, sir, to seize the first occasion of opening yourself frankly to Mr. Seward, and, if he asks it, send him a copy of this despatch.

Receive, sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

THOUVENEL.

MONSIEUR HENRI MERCIER,

Minister of the Emperor at Washington.

MR. SEWARD TO M. MERCIER.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1861.

Sir:—I have submitted to the President the copy you were so good as to give me of the despatch addressed to you on the 31 of December, instant, concerning the recent proceedings of Capt. Wilkes, in arresting certain persons on board the British contract mail steamer Trent.

Before receiving the paper, however, the President had decided upon the disposition to be made of the subject which has caused so much anxiety in Europe. That disposition of the subject, as I think, renders unnecessary any discussion of it, in reply to the comments of Mr. Thouvenel. I am permitted, however, to say that Mr. Thouvenel has not been in error in supposing, first, that the Government of the United States has not acted in any spirit of disregard of the rights, or of the sensibilities, of the British nation, and that he is equally just in assuming that the United States would consistently vindicate, by their practice on this occasion, the character they have so long maintained as an advocate of the most liberal principles concerning the rights of neutral States in maritime war.

When the French Government shall come to see at large the views of this Government and those of the Government of Great Britain on the subject now in question, and to compare them with the views expressed by Mr. Thouvenel on the part of France, it will probably perceive that, while it must be admitted that those three Powers are equally impressed with the same desire for the establishment of principles favorable to neutral rights, there is, at the same time, not such an entire agreement concerning the application of these principles as is desirable to secure that important object.

The Government of the United States will be happy if the occasion which has elicited this correspondence can be improved so as to secure a more definite agreement upon the whole subject by all maritime Powers.

You will assure Mr. Thouvenel that this Government appreciates as the spirit of friendship of his explanations as well as the frankness and good will towards the United States in which they are expressed.

It is a sincere pleasure for the United States to exchange assurances of a friendship which had its origin in associations the most sacred in the history of both countries.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

MR. HENRI MERCIER, &c., &c., &c.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

ARRIVAL OF TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY UNION PRISONERS FROM RICHMOND.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 3.—The steamer Geo. Washington left Old Point at 11 o'clock this morning and proceeded up the James River about nine miles beyond Newport News, where the Rebel steamer Northampton was met with the released Union prisoners from Richmond.

The brave fellows joyfully stepped on board the "Geo. Washington," thankful to find themselves once more under the protection of the old flag. As their names were severally called from the roll, such happy looking men are seldom seen. Cheer after cheer arose from each, but as they approached, and the band of the Fourth Artillery, stationed on the George Washington, played "Sweet Home," it found a response in each man's breast and brought tears of joy to many eyes. As the boat passed Newport News the crews of the United States frigates Cumberland and Congress manned the rigging, and the troops at Camp Butler crowded the beach and the landings, and sent over the water their shouts of welcome. The George Washington arrived here on her return about half-past five o'clock, and the Baltimore boat, which was detained for the purpose, took the released prisoners to Baltimore.

The number released is 240—nearly all of whom were taken prisoners at the battle of Bull Run.

Below is given a correct list from the official copy. All those whose rank is not given are privates.

W. A. Perry, whose name appears on the list, is not among the number who arrived here. John Eldridge, a shipwrecked fisherman, came in his place. Mr. Perry will arrive soon, however. Corporal McDowell was one of the 240, but he was sent via Norfolk with Capt. Shilling law a few days since.

The prisoners left Richmond at about 7 o'clock this morning. On arriving here all who needed clothing were immediately supplied by the Quartermaster's Department.

A scouting party left this place this morning and proceeded to Great Bath, which they found occupied by a guard of Rebel cavalry, who retired, leaving our troops in full possession. A sufficient force was immediately stationed there.

A flag of truce from Norfolk this afternoon brought down over thirty passengers to go North, including a theatrical company.

A passenger by the flag of truce says that the editor of the Richmond dispatch is now in Baltimore.

The Richmond dispatch contains the following telegraphic despatch:

"COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 1.—All the Yankee prisoners from Charleston, including Col. Corcoran, arrived here this afternoon in a special train. They were met at the depot by the 'Rebel Guard,' of this city, and conducted to jail."

The Southern papers also contain some items of important news.

A despatch dated Pensacola, Jan. 1, says that Fort Pickens opened fire the day before, but gives no particulars, merely saying the fire was not renewed this morning, and that the Rebel batteries were silent.

A despatch in the Charleston Mercury says that the Federals have landed in large force on the North Edisto and taken possession of Station No. 4, on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad.

Another despatch reports sixteen Federal war-vessels at Ship Island.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Jan. 10, 1862.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVEY—Editor and Proprietor.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.

As the editor and proprietor of this paper is anxious to settle up his business, running over a period of twelve years, he will sell the presses, types, good will, &c., of the establishment, on reasonable terms.

The BEDFORD INQUIRER PRINTING OFFICE is one of the best paying country establishments in the State, as there are only two papers published in the County, and all official and orphan's court advertising, is published by act of assembly, in both papers. The rates for advertising and job work, are as high as in any part of the State. There are a large quantity of new type, nearly enough for two papers the size of this, and a splendid lot of job type, nearly new.

This is a rare chance for one or two persons who wish to engage in a good, profitable business.—Apply immediately.

HON. JOHN CESSNA.

We understand that this gentleman is now at Harrisburg contesting the seat of Geo. W. Householder, Esq. He contests the seat of Mr. Householder we hear, on constitutional grounds—that Bedford, according to the constitution, has the right to a member by herself. If this be so, why did Mr. Cessna submit his claims to the people of Bedford and Somerset counties? For seven years Bedford was attached to Cambria county, that apportionment bill being passed by a Democratic Legislature, and Democrats getting the benefit. The opposition submitted gracefully. For some four or five years, Somerset has been attached to Bedford, and all defeated candidates have submitted. But, it appears that Mr. Cessna is so very ambitious and anxious for the office, that he must contest Mr. Householder's right to his seat! Mr. Householder we believe, fairly and constitutionally elected, and the Legislature will hardly stultify itself by giving Mr. Cessna a seat to which he is not entitled.

Many Republicans, of Bedford County, believing that the election of a good Union Democrat at this time, would be of more advantage to the country than the election of a Republican, voted for Mr. Cessna, but they do not approve his course now, and regret the votes they have given him.

Read the correspondence in relative to Mason and Slidell, which we publish to the exclusion of almost everything else, this week. The letter of Secretary Seward will convince all patriots, that we did only what was right in giving up the prisoners. All classes, Democrats and Republicans, rejoice that a war with England, is honorably averted, except here and there, a friend and sympathizer with the traitors, like the editor of the Gazette.

LATEST NEWS.
Our forces advanced from Beaufort, S. C., on the 1st and 2nd, and took a portion of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad.—The brave South Carolinians after a few fires took to their heels.—The Spaniards have taken the fortress of San Juan de Ulla and Vera Cruz, in Mexico. No fighting.—The rebels in large forces on Saturday and Sunday last shelled a regiment of our men at Hancock who were protecting the workmen who were engaged in repairing the Railroad. None of our men were injured. Reinforcements were sent to Hancock.—Gen. Butler has landed with his expedition at Ship Island and taken the town of Biloxi on the Mississippi coast.—The loyal Indians in Texas are at war with the rebels.—The Pennsylvania Legislature met on Tuesday. We hear that Mr. Row of Franklin was elected Speaker. We will publish the Governor's message in our next.

The Bedford Lyceum met at the Court House on Saturday the 4th inst., and reorganized by calling Dr. Hickok to the chair, after which the following programme was adopted for next Saturday evening at 6 o'clock.—Question for debate. Should the liberty of the Press be restricted?

Aff. Neg.
G. H. Spang, O. E. Shannon,
Declaimer, Wm. Fyan,
Essayist, J. G. Fisher.

The public are respectfully invited to attend.

JOHN PALMER, Sec'y.

CAMP CURTIN, Dec. 23, 1861.

To our Friends of Woodbury and Vicinity:—

In behalf of my company, I acknowledge the receipt of a large box of refreshments from our friends at home. The express wagon arrived in camp on Saturday evening, the 21st, inst., and the driver commenced unloading boxes and barrels, and as box after box, and barrel after barrel, was tumbled out on the ground, labeled "Capt. E. D. Brisban," the boys gathered around the pile and were astonished. They were rolled into the Marquee and well guarded by our noble Lieut. Burley, until morning, it was Sabbath morning, but all were anxious to see the contents. The old company axe was hunted up, and the boxes and barrels were opened one after another, and as packages were opened familiar names were seen labeled on the different articles. Which reminded us all of home again, and as the pile of turkeys, chickens, sausages, cheese, cakes, tobacco, butter, applebutter, canned fruit, and everything that Morrison's Cove can produce, were increased until the tent was full of the luxuries of life, we stopped to look, our eyes were moistened with tears of gratitude and thankfulness, and many a God bless the people of Woodbury, went up by the boys, and in particular for the ladies, God bless them forever! All of you shall be held in grateful remembrance, and as we go forth to fight the battles of our country, we are happy to know that your hearts are with us, and that you care for us, and if we should meet the traitors, our hearts will be cheered, and our arms made strong, with the thought that we have friends at home. And if we are so lucky as to come out safe and return home again, (which God grant we may), we will try to show our gratitude, for words fail to express, what our hearts feel. The boys are doing justice to the good things, and are enjoying them as only soldiers can enjoy.

E. D. BRISBAN,
Capt. of the Woodbury Guards.

CAMP CURTIN, Jan. 3, 1862.

MR. EDITOR:—The "All Hazard Boys" have been a "gay and happy" band ever since it has been my good pleasure to be associated with them; but along with our sunshine and gaiety, we must expect to meet clouds and deprivations. A number of our company have been in the hospitals with measles; but are all becoming convalescent as fast as can be expected; except three, who unfortunately for us, shall never answer at our "roll call" again, for they are on earth no more.

They were young men whom we had learned to appreciate for many patriotic and gentlemanly qualities which characterized them.—We assure their friends that they were well cared for by the physicians and the company; but the monster death proved inexorable, and they manfully and heroically yielded to the call, and died in the noblest cause in which they could have engaged.

Here are the sentiments of the company, which we submit to your columns, will you have the kindness to publish them?

J. H. L.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Providence to remove from earth and our number, our esteemed friends and fellow-volunteers, Jno. Ruby, Jno. Oler and Jacob Debaugh, members of our company, therefore,

Resolved, by the "All Hazard Boys," Capt. Compher, that we feel deeply grieved at the loss of our highly respected fellow members above named, and that we sincerely sympathize with their bereaved friends at home.

Resolved, that we find consolation in the earnest hope that our deceased friends now enjoy that bliss which is promised to all the good beyond the tomb.

Synopsis of the Proceedings of the Bedford County Teachers' Association.

BEDFORD, Monday, Dec. 23d, 1861.

The Association met, pursuant to call, in the Court House, at 1 1/2 o'clock, P. M., and was called to order by Prof. J. W. Dickerson, who was in the absence of the President, elected President pro tem. J. G. Fisher was elected Secretary pro tem. The election for permanent officers was postponed till Tuesday, P. M.

On motion, the President was authorized to fill the vacancies existing in the Business Committee, and Messrs. H. W. Fisher, D. M. Wonders and E. F. Kerr were appointed. On motion of J. G. Fisher, the Association was resolved into an Institute, until Friday P. M., the officers remained the same as those of the Association. Mr. Sigafos, Co. Supt., addressed the teachers present, on the "Objects of Teachers' County Institutes, and their salutary influence on the cause of popular education."

Adjourned till Tuesday, 9 o'clock, A. M.

TUESDAY MORNING.

The Institute met and was called to order by the President. After which the Roll was called, the Journal read and approved, as was done at every subsequent meeting, and a large number enrolled themselves as members. "The best methods of conducting Teachers' Institutes" was then taken up and discussed by Messrs. H. W. Fisher, Kerr, Palmer, Points, Dickerson, Sigafos and Maj. Tate. Mr. Uriah Blackburn then read an essay on "The Relation of the Parent to the School."

On motion, all essays shall be open for discussion.

"The best methods of teaching Orthography" was then discussed by Messrs. Spicer, Satterfield, Sigafos, Dickerson and Gallion. A motion to fix regular hours for meeting and adjourning was made, but pending the question, the Institute adjourned to at 1 1/2 o'clock, P. M.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

After the usual preliminary exercises, a motion to appoint a committee of nine, to nominate permanent officers, was carried, and the Chair appointed the following as that Committee:—Messrs. G. Sigafos, H. W. Fisher, J. Palmer, Obed. Binger and G. H. Gallion; and Misses Carrie Rea, L. Montgomery and M. A. Williams. The Committee made the following report: For President, Rev. Geo. Sigafos; Vice Presidents, J. W. Dickerson, J. Palmer and J. E. Satterfield; Rec. Secretary, E. F. Kerr, Cor. Sec., J. G. Fisher; Treasurer, S. H. Tate; Business Committee, J. G. Fisher, Chairman, J. W. Dickerson, J. C. Geyer, H. W. Fisher and Chas. Long. The report of was adopted.

The President on taking the Chair, addressed the Institute. "The best methods of teaching the Alphabet, Spelling and Reading" was

then discussed by Gallion, Dickerson and Laughton. Discussion closed; and the following: "Should the teacher be responsible for the conduct of pupils on their way to and from school?" taken up and discussed by Dickerson and Gallion.

Adjourned till 6 1/2 o'clock, P. M.

TUESDAY EVENING.

After the Institute had been called to order, and miscellaneous business had been transacted, an essay was read, on "The Teacher and his Vocation," by Chas. Long. Mr. M. A. Points delivered an oration, on "Education." Miss L. P. Blackburn read an essay on "Our Country and our Schools." The question, "Should the parent be compelled by law to educate his children?" was discussed on the affirmative by J. G. Fisher and Gallion, and on the negative by H. W. Fisher, Wonders, Tate, Dickerson, Points and Sigafos.

Adjourned till Wednesday, 9 o'clock, A. M.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Institute met and called to order by the President. Remarks were made by J. G. Fisher and Geo. Sigafos on the importance of becoming members of the Association, after which a number enrolled their names.

A Finance Committee, consisting of Messrs. Sigafos, Palmer and H. W. Fisher, was appointed.

An essay was read by J. E. Satterfield, on the "Common School system of Pennsylvania." A lecture on Penmanship was delivered by J. G. Fisher, followed by a discussion by Dickerson and Kinsel, on the same subject.

Prof. Dickerson delivered a lecture on Mental Arithmetic, followed by remarks by Sigafos, Gallion and others. The question "What degree of scholarship should entitle the teacher to a professional certificate?" was discussed by Dickerson, Tate, Sigafos and Kerr.

Adjourned till 1 1/2 o'clock, P. M.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

At the hour appointed the Institute was called to order. J. G. Fisher was elected Assistant Secretary. An essay was read by J. C. Calhoun:—subject—"The Teachers profession a progressive one." Prof. Dickerson lectured on "Methods of Recitation." The question "Should the right of suffrage be granted to persons unable to read and write?" was then discussed on the affirmative by H. W. Fisher, Wonders, negative by Gallion, Gyer, and Rev. Kepler. Dr. C. N. Hickok favored the Institute with some remarks on the subject.

Adjourned till 6 1/2 o'clock, P. M.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

The Institute was called to order, Vice Pres. Dickerson in the chair. A resolution embodied in the Treasurer's Reports levying a tax of fifty cents on each male member to defray expenses and replenish the Treasury, was carried.

J. C. Clarkson delivered a lecture on "Public Schools." R. F. Kerr read an essay on the "Mobility and responsibility of the teachers' vocation." A lecture on "Science its influence on the History of the World," was then delivered by J. Palmer, Esq.

The question, "Should physical training be made a part of common school education?" was discussed by Sigafos, Kinsel, Tate, Gallion.

The Court House was filled to overflowing. The frequent rounds of applause which the lectures elicited, showed the interest manifested by all present.

Adjourned till Thursday, 9 o'clock, A. M.

THURSDAY MORNING.

Institute met and called to order. A singing class was appointed consisting of the following persons: J. G. Fisher, C. Long, L. D. Spicer and J. Williams. On motion, a Committee of five consisting of J. C. Geyer, Chairman, J. G. Fisher, J. W. Dickerson, J. P. Williams, and E. F. Kerr was appointed to draft resolutions. Rev. Geo. Sigafos then lectured on the "Responsibilities of Teachers." Remarks were made on teaching Geography by Kerr, H. W. Fisher and Dickerson.

Adjourned till 1 1/2 o'clock, P. M.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

The Institute was called to order by Vice President Satterfield. On motion of J. G. Fisher, Art 4th of the Constitution was amended, so as to require each male member of the Association to pay twenty five cents annually. The County Superintendent lectured on the best methods of teaching Notation and Numeration; followed by Geisler and others.

Messrs. Geisler and Dickerson discussed the best method of teaching Grammar.

The subject, "Are school exhibitions, as generally conducted, beneficial?" was sustained by Gallion, Kerr and Wonders, and opposed by Spicer and Geisler.

Adjourned till 6 1/2 o'clock, P. M.

THURSDAY EVENING.

The Institute was called to order by the President after which the "Singing Class" sang "The Star Spangled Banner." An essay was read by H. Geyer, on "The Character of the American People." A lecture was delivered by Prof. Chas. H. Gere, on "The Coming Educator and his Work."

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

100 acres near Stoberstown—within 1 mile of Broadport Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable, &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards, one of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

Also,

Two lots of ground in Broadport City, with a new two story rough cast dwelling house thereon.

Also,

A house and lot of ground in Clearville.

Also,

Three tracts of land in Southampton Township, formerly owned by Wm. Oas, adjoining lands of Arnold Lashley, Artemus Bennett and others.

Also,

A grist mill in the "Dutch Corner" formerly owned by Jacob Beard—within about 5 miles of Bedford, with about 40 acres of land belonging to the same—dwelling house and out buildings thereon erected.

Also,

160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co., Iowa.

Also,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

Also,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands have been located after a personal inspection and careful examination of the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

Also,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

Also,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

Also,

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure sale and profitable investments. Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

O. E. SHANNON.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on the 18th day of December, 1861, I placed in the possession of Gatharine McMillan, one Milch Cow, two head of young Cattle, eight head of Sheep, and five dollars worth of Hay, to remain with her during my pleasure.

DANIEL HAMM.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to me by the Court, in and for the County of Bedford, to the Estate of James Smith, late of said Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said Estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

NATHAN ROBINSON, Adm'r.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that I have purchased at Sheriff's sale the following property, sold as the property of Charles Danneker, to wit:—One Gray Colt, one bay Mare, one dark bay Mare, one brown Mare, one yearling Colt, (black), one bay sucking Colt, one black Colt, one narrow wheeled Wagon, one Wood Sled, one pair Ladders, 12 acres Wheat in the ground, 12 acres of Rye, 12 acres Corn, one cow, one yearling Steer, one small Steer, 10 Shoats, 7 Hogs, 1 of 50 doz. Rye, 1 of 50 doz. Wheat, 1 of 200 doz. Oats, 20 bushels Buckwheat, one Plough, and five tons Hay, which I permit to remain with the said Charles Danneker during my pleasure.

CHRISTIAN A. DANNAKER

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE: BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned, Administrators of the estate of Jacob Hinch, late of said Providence Township, dec'd, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the 14th day of January, 1862, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described valuable Real Estate, to wit:—

A tract of land, situate in Rays Cove, in said Township of East Providence, adjoining lands of Adam Hinch on the North, and John Grady on the East, William Grady on the South, and John Grady and Samuel Grove on the West, (part of a tract of land formerly belonging to Philip Fisher's heirs), containing 200 acres and 16 perches, more or less, about 14 acres of which are cleared and under fence, and with a story and a half LOG DWELLING HOUSE thereon erected.

TERMS—One half the purchase money in hand at the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in one year, interest to be secured by Judgment Bonds, or Bonds and Mortgage.

HENRY HINSH, D. FORD, Administrators.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to me by the Court, in and for the County of Bedford, to the Estate of Cornelius Devore, late of Londonderry Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said Estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES C. DEVORE, Londonderry Tp.

JACOB C. DEVORE, Harrison Tp.
JOHN C. VICKROY, Cumberland Valley Tp.
Dec. 13, 1861.

PUBLIC SALE

OF REAL ESTATE. BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will expose to public sale, on the premises, on

SATURDAY 1st FEBRUARY, next, the following described Real Estate:—A tract of land in Liberty Township, containing about 140 acres, about 60 thereof cleared. The improvements are a LOG FRAME HOUSE, Bank Barn, Spring House and other buildings; also an apple orchard. The tract adjoins lands of George Dillinger, Samuel Brumbaugh, Sr., and Alexander McDonald.

Terms made known on day of sale.

JOSEPH CRISMAN, Adm'r of the Estate of Michael Reed, dec'd.
Dec. 27, 1861.

Estate of Wm. Anderson, dec'd.

ALL persons interested are hereby notified that the undersigned, appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to make distribution of the funds in the hands of John P. Reed, Esq., Trustee, to sell the Real Estate of William Anderson, late of Broadport Township, dec'd, will sit for that purpose at his office in the Borough of Bedford, on Monday, the 30th day of December, A. D., 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M.

S. L. RUSSELL, Auditor.

Stray Hogs.

CAME to the farm of the subscribers in Bedford Tp., about two months ago, a white sow and two white shoats, each with a piece of the right ear, no other marks recollected. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

Jan. 10, '62. GEO. D. SHUCK & CO.

The Magazine for the Times!

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.

The Best and Cheapest in the World for Ladies!

THIS popular monthly Magazine will be greatly improved for 1862. It will contain One thousand pages of reading! Fourteen splendid Steel Plates! Twelve Colored Fashion Plates! Twelve Colored Berlin Work Patterns! Eight Hundred Wood Cuts! Twenty-four pages of Music!

All this will be given for only two dollars a year, or a dollar less than Magazines of the class of "Peterson." Its

THRILLING TALES AND NOUVEAUTES Are the best published anywhere. All the most popular writers are employed to write originally for "Peterson." In 1862, in addition to its usual quantity of shorter stories, FOUR ORIGINAL COPYRIGHT NOVELS will be given, by Ann Stephens, Carry Stanley, Charles J. Peterson, and Frank Lee Benedict. It also publishes

FASHIONS AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS. Each number, in addition to the colored plate, gives Bonnets, Cloaks and Dresses, engraved on wood, also a Pattern from which a Dress, Mantilla, or Child's Dress can be cut out, without the aid of a mantua maker. Also, several pages of Household and other Receipts.

It is the best Lady's Magazine in the World. TRY IT FOR ONE YEAR!

TERMS—ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.
One Copy, One Year, \$ 2 00
Three Copies, for One Year, 5 00
Five Copies, for One Year, 7 50
Sixteen Copies, for One Year, 10 00
Sixteen Copies, for One Year, 20 00

PREMIUMS FOR GETTING UP CLUBS.
Three, Five, Eight, and ten copies make a Club. To every person getting up a Club of Three, Five, Eight or twelve copies, an extra copy of the Magazine for 1862 will be given. To every person getting up a Club of Sixteen, two extra copies of the Magazine for 1862 will be sent.

Address, post-paid, CHARLES J. PETERSON, No. 306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Specimens sent gratis, when written for. Nov. 23, 1861.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR 1862.

The World's Favorite. For 32 Years the Standard Magazine. Pronounced by the Press of the United States, THE BEST LADY'S MAGAZINE IN THE WORLD, and the cheapest.

THE LITERATURE is of that kind that can be read aloud in the family circle, and the clergy in immense numbers are subscribers for the Book.

THE BEST LADY WRITERS in America contribute to its pages, and we have some that write for no other magazine.

THE MUSIC is all original, and would cost 25 cents (the price of the Book) in the music store; but most of it is copyrighted, and cannot be obtained except in "Godey."

OUR STEEL ENGRAVINGS. All efforts to rival us in this have ceased, and we now stand alone in this department, giving, as we do, many more and infinitely better engravings than are published in any other work.

GODEY'S IMMENSE DOUBLE SHEET FASHION PLATES, containing from five to seven full length Colored Fashions on each plate. Other Magazines give only two.

FAR AHEAD OF ANY FASHIONS IN EUROPE OR AMERICA. Godey's is the only work in the world that gives these immense plates, and they are such as to have excited the wonder of publishers and public. The publication of these plates cost \$10,000 more than Fashion-plates of the old style, and nothing but our wonderfully large circulation enables us to give them. Other magazines cannot afford it. We never spare money when the public can be benefited.

These fashions may be relied on. Dresses may be made after them, and the wearer will not subject herself to ridicule, as would be the case if she visited the large cities dressed after the style of the plates given in some of our so called fashion magazines.

OUR WOOD ENGRAVINGS, of which we give twice or three times as many as any other magazine, are often mistaken for steel. They are so far superior to any others.

IMITATIONS. Beware of them. Remember that the Lady's Book is the original publication, and the cheapest. If you take Godey, you want no other magazine. Everything that is useful or ornamental in a house can be found in Godey.

DRAWING LESSONS. No other magazine gives them, and we have given enough to fill several large volumes.

LADIES' WORK TABLE. This department comprises engravings and descriptions of every article that a lady wears.

MODEL COTTAGES. No other magazine has this department.

TERMS, CASH IN ADVANCE.
One copy one year, \$ 3 00
Two copies one year, 5 00
Three copies one year, 6 00
Five copies one year, 7 00
To the person sending the club, 10 00
Eight copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, 15 00
Eleven copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, 20 00

And the only magazine that can be introduced into the above clubs in place of the Lady's Book is Arthur's Home Magazine.

SPECIAL CLEARING WITH OTHER MAGAZINES. Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine both one year for \$5 00. Godey's Lady's Book and Harper's Magazine both one year for \$6 00. Godey, Harper, and Arthur will all three be sent one year for \$6 00.

Treasury notes and Notes of all solvent banks taken at par. Be careful and pay the postage on your letter. Address L. A. GODEY, 323 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Nov. 23, 1861.

CHEAP GOODS.

MRS. S. E. SIGAFOOS, HAS just received from the city, her usual large stock of rich and handsome Fall and Winter Goods,

Such as, Silks, Merinos, Persian Cloths, Dolans, Valenciennes and Morington Silks, at 50 cents a yard!!! Also, a large assortment of Shawls, Cloaks, Mantillas and Ladies Coats,—with rich lot of Fur, such as Capes, Muffs, and Cuffs—combined with a fashionable lot of black Silk Velvet—black and fancy Straw Bonnets, with Ribbons, Rushes, Plumes, Flowers, &c., &c. A new style of WOOLEN GOODS—Sleighb Caps, Sontags, Wool Hoops, Scarfs, Gauds, and Gloves, with embroideries, Nets, Laces, &c., and all kinds of Fancy Goods, too numerous to mention. Also, a large stock of bleached and unbleached Muslins, at 6, 8, 10 and 12 1/2 cents per yard for cash.

N. B. All persons indebted over six months are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts, without further notice, and by so doing save costs as Bedford, Nov. 29, 1861. S. E. SIGAFOOS.

PROF. WOOD'S

RESTORATIVE CORDIAL

BLOOD RENOVATOR

It is precisely what its name indicates, for while pleasant to the taste, it is revivifying, exhilarating, and strengthening to the vital powers. It also revivifies, reinstates and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. It is the only preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form as to be within the reach of all. So chemically and skillfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and yet so perfectly adapted to us as to act in perfect accordance with the laws of nature, and hence with the weakest stomach, and tone up the digestive organs, and allay all nervous and other irritation. It is also perfectly exhilarating in its effects, and yet it is not followed by lassitude or depression of spirits. It is composed entirely of vegetable and those thoroughly combining powerful tonic and soothing properties, and consequently can never injure. Such a remedy has long been felt to be a desideratum in the medical world, both by the thoroughly skilled in medical science, and also by all who have suffered from debility; for it needs no medical skill or knowledge even to see that debility is the cause of all attacks of disease, and lays the guarded system open to the attacks of many of the most dangerous to which poor humanity is constantly liable. Such, for example, as the following: Consumption, Bronchitis, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Faintness, Nervous Irritation, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Melancholia, Hypochondria, Night Sweats, Languor, Giddiness, and all that class of cases, so fearfully fatal if untreated in time, called Female Weakness or Irregularities. Also Liver Derangements or Torpidity, and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys, Scalding or Incontinence of the Urine, or any general derangement of the Organs, Pain in the Back, Side, and Ribs, Coughs, Hacking and Croup, Emaciation, Difficulty of Breathing, and indeed we might enumerate many more still, but we have space only to say, it will not only cure the debility following Chills and Fever, but prevent all attacks arising from Miasmatic Influences, and cure the diseases of once, if already attacked. And as it acts directly and persistently upon the biliary system, arousing the Liver to action, promoting, in fact, all the secretions and excretions of the system, it will infallibly prevent any derangement consequent following upon change of climate and water; hence all travelers should have a bottle with them, and all should take a table spoonful at least before eating. As it prevents constipation, and regulates the digestive organs, it should be in the hands of all persons of sedentary habits, students, ministers, literary men. And all ladies not accustomed to much outdoor exercise should always use it. It will point you to the right way, and it is a safe and efficient remedy for the illness which rob them of their beauty; for beauty cannot exist without health, and health cannot exist while the above irregularities continue.

Then again, the Cordial is a perfect Menstrual Regulator. Taken a month or two before the final trial she will pass the dreadful period with perfect ease and safety. There is no mistake about it, this Cordial is all we claim for it. Mothers, try it! And to you we appeal to detect the illness or decline not only of your daughters before it be too late, but also your sons and husbands, for while the former, from false delicacy, often goes down to a premature grave rather than let their condition be known in time, the latter are often so mixed up with the excitement of business that it is not until they try too long to travel in the same downward path, until too late to arrest the fatal fall. But the mother is always vigilant, and to you we confidently appeal; for we are sure your never failing affection will intercede for them. Take a month or two before the final trial she will pass the dreadful period with perfect ease and safety. There is no mistake about it, this Cordial is all we claim for it.

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BEDFORD INQUIRER.

THE INQUIRER

published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the brick building, opposite the "Mengel House," by
DAVID OVER.

TERMS:
If paid in advance, \$1.50; within the year, .00; and if not paid within the year, \$2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.
Subscribers outside of the County must pay in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines), inserted three times for \$1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each advertiser is responsible for the correctness of the copy. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until for a liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.
Job Printing of all kinds, executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

John Palmer,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
Office in Juliana Street, nearly opposite the "Mengel House."
April 19, 1861.-47.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor
Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.
Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.
Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer's" office.
Dec. 24, 1858.

John Major,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Hopewell, Bedford County.
COLLECTORS and all business pertaining to the Office will be attended to promptly and accurately. Also, settling up partnerships and other accounts.
May 4, 1861.

R. D. BARCLAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.
Will attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.
Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.
March 20, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.
LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will promptly attend to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of Mengel House and opposite the residence of Mr. Tate.
MANN & SPANG
June 1, 1854, ff.

DENTIST.
I attend personally and specially to all operations in dentistry, such as filling, cleaning, and repairing teeth, and all other operations pertaining to the profession. My office is in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hoffus, Nov. 8, 1861.

DR. D. F. HARRY
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hoffus, Nov. 8, 1861.

Dr. F. C. Reamer,
Physician and Surgeon.
Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.
Feb. 16, 1857.

GO AND C
REED'S NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS
To be sold for cash or produce only.
P. A. REED wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has bought out the Stock of the late JACOB REED, and in addition, is receiving from Philadelphia, an elegant New Stock of Goods bought at Panic Prices, consisting of DRY GOODS, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c. All of which have been bought at the Lowest Net Cash Prices, and will be sold at correspondingly low for Cash or Country Produce.
The undersigned, determined to act upon the Principle that "A Nimble Sausage is better than a Slow Shilling," will adopt the language of the Poet:
"Come One, Come All, this week, shall fly,
From its firm base as soon as I."
Nov. 8, 1861. P. A. REED.

Teachers Wanted.
THE Board of School Directors of Monroe Township, will employ seven or eight good, competent teachers, all persons interested to fill at the subscribers at once.
OLIVER HORTON, President.
Nov. 22, 1861.-4

NOTICE.
HAVING closed my books two years ago, and having money to pay, I am anxious to settle up, and wishing not to make additional costs upon them, I therefore notify all persons so indebted to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given. All persons not responding to this notice, need not complain if more costs accrue to their debtors.
JAMES M. BARNDOLLAR.
Bloody Run, Jan. 3, 1862.-2

Administrators Notice.
LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of MARGARET RIDDING, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN W. CRISMAN, Admr.
Jan. 3, 1862.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!
Blank Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions, Summons, Subpoenas, Constable Sales, &c. for sale at this office.

NEW GROCERY.

Corner of West Pitt and Juliana St.

THE subscriber is opening at this well known stand, a well selected stock of Confectionaries, Tobaccos, Segars and Groceries, consisting in part of coffee, brown, crushed and pulverized sugars, refined and golden syrups, baking molasses, young hyson, imperial and black tea, chocolate, corn starch and flavoring extracts, cheese, corn brooms, painted buckets, dusters, wall, scrub brush, shoe, tooth and hair brushes, Combedonics, such as plain and fancy candies, fruited candies and flavored jellies; water, butter and sweet crackers.
Foreign fruits, oranges, lemons, figs, raisins, prunes, dates, currants, citrons, filberts, walnuts, cream nuts, almonds, pea nuts, Tobacco, congress plug, sweet plantations, natural leaf, rough and ready, Lynchburg, smoking, a superior article, cut and dry, &c., &c., Cigars, opera, sixes, half Spanish, and a variety of other brands. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call. All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market price. But no goods sold on credit.
J. B. FARQUHAR.
Nov. 8, 1861.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of R. H. Litchman, late of Bedford township, dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present their properly authenticated for settlement.
JOSEPH HUTCHISON, Admr.
Nov. 1, 1861.

CASH STORE.

THE undersigned has purchased J. Reed's stock of Merchandise, and will continue the trade at the old stand, and sell positively for ready pay only. Goods sold low for cash, or approved country produce.
P. A. REED.
Nov. 8, 1861.

READ! READ! READ!

WE the undersigned have used Korbach's Compound Chemical Soap, for washing clothes, and cheerfully recommend it to the families of Bedford as an article of indispensable utility, cleansing the clothes with one third the labor and time usually occupied by use of the common soap.
Mrs. ANNIE D. SHUCK, Mrs. LUCINDA MENGEL.
Mrs. M. S. HARTLEY, Mrs. EMILIA OVER, Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH.

J. B. FARQUHAR is Agent for the sale of Family Wiggins for the Borough of Bedford, and any who may wish to purchase a wig, will furnish with enough soap to give it a fair trial, and will give them a Family Wig gratis if he does not demonstrate the fact that the soap can be made at a cost of one cent per pound. Five pounds will put out a large washing, and by putting the clothes to soak in the evening, they can be put on at 8 o'clock in the morning, thus saving three fourths of the day and a great deal of labor and sickness. Many families give from 50 to 75 cents per week for washing, who, by this method can save from \$20 to \$30 per year.
Don't fail to call soon.
Bedford, Nov. 15, 1861.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Venereal and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, and who furnish a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.), and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.
VALUABLE REPORTS on Syphilis, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN BOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration, having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of George Leitz, late of Bedford Township, dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present their properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN W. JONES, St. Clair Township, Administrator.
Oct. 25, 1861.-4

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, on **SATURDAY the 1st of FEBRUARY, next,** One tract of land situate in Napier Township, Bedford County, containing 157 acres and 101 perches and 75 acres cleared and under fence, about 5 acres of which is meadow. The improvements are a two story Log House and double Log Barn. A good never failing spring of water near the door. There is also an apple orchard of choice fruit on this tract.
Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P.M., when terms will be made known.
HENRY TAYLOR, Acting Ex'or of Estate of Thos. McCleary, dec'd.
Jan. 3, 1862.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia.—for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Venereal and Epidemic Diseases, and especially Diseases of the Sexual Organs.
Medical advice given gratis by the Acting Surgeon.
VALUABLE REPORTS on SPERMATORRHEA or SEMINAL WEAKNESS, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge.
Dr. J. SKILLIN BOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Dec. 20, 1861.-4

Auditor's Notice.

IN the matter of the citation of Samuel Smith, Executor of William Smith, dec'd., the undersigned appointed Auditor to ascertain the facts, report upon the ledger and to pay and receive, as attested to the duties of the appointment, on Thursday, January 9th, 1862, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, when all desiring can attend.
R. D. BARCLAY, Auditor.
Dec. 27, 1861.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Board of Military Auditors of the County of Bedford, and to the different collectors of the Townships and Boroughs of said County, that they are required to meet at the public House of Clio John Haler, in Bedford, on Wednesday the 1st day of Jan. 1862, at 10 o'clock, A.M., for the purpose of auditing the Military accounts, and where legal executions and statements will be made.
LEWIS EVANS, Brig. Gen. 1st Reg. 16th Div. P. M. Brigadier General's Office, Nov. 22, 1861.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Patrick Hane, late of Cumberland Valley Township, dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present their properly authenticated for settlement.
JAMES HANEY, HENRY J. BRUNNER, Admr.
Dec. 27, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW VOLUME. On the seventh of September, 1861, THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE commenced the twenty-first year of its existence. THE DAILY TRIBUNE, having been a month older and the SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, somewhat younger. For more than twenty years, this journal has labored in what its conductors have felt to be the cause of Humanity, Justice and Freedom, endeavoring to reach the condition of the oppressed, and to stimulate the honest and courageous useful exertion in whatever sphere, and to promote by all means the moral, intellectual and material advancement of our country. It has aimed to be right rather than popular, and to eschew the "sensational," "prosaic" and "humane" in its pursuit of truth. It has not been willing to accept till to-morrow, in its course, mistakes have doubtless been made and faults committed; but, having in all things invited our readers to think and judge for themselves rather than adopt blindly our own or others' conclusions, we believe we may fairly claim for this journal the credit of having qualified its readers to detect and expose even its own errors. To develop the minds of the young by the most general, thorough and practical Education, and to encourage the student of Medicine, Forestry, through free grants of Public Lands to actual settlers and cultivators, as also through the protection of immature or peculiarly exposed branches from too powerful foreign competition, and among the aims to which this journal has adhered through good and evil reports, and which it steadfastly intends to American patriotism and philanthropy.

As to the Civil War now devastating our country, we hold it to have originated in a Rebellion more wanton, wicked, lawless, than was ever known in the history of the world. It is a rebellion against the many—a Rebellion designed to raise higher the walls of caste and tighten the chains of oppression. Having done all we could without a surrender of vital principles to avoid this war, and witnessed the fatal results, we are now suffering with which the United Government sought to avert its horrors, we hold it our clear duty, with that of every other citizen, to stand by the nation and its fairly chosen rulers, and to second with all our energies their efforts to uphold the Union, the Constitution, and the rights of the Laws. And, though the Rebellion has become, through usurpation, deception, terrorism, and spoliation, far more strong, and that the unimpaired, earnest efforts of loyal hearts and hands will surely overcome it. But on all questions affecting the objects, the scope, and duration of this most extraordinary contest, we defer to those whom the American People have clothed with authority, holding unity of purpose and of action indispensable in so grave an emergency.

In a crisis like the present, our columns must be largely engrossed with the current history of the War for the Union, and with elucidations of its non-striking incidents. We shall not, however, neglect that attention to Literature, to Foreign Affairs, to Agricultural Progress, to Crops, Markets, &c., &c., which has already, we trust, won for THE TRIBUNE an honorable position among its contemporaries. Our main object is and shall be to give a comprehensive view of the war, with a careful reader may gain a vivid and faithful history of the times, not merely in the domain of Action but in that of Opinion also. As our facilities for acquiring information increase with years, we trust that an improvement in the contents of our Journal is perceptible, and that the truth and fairness of its intelligence afforded, we may still hope to "emerge each day a critic on the last." In this hope, we solicit a continuance of the generous measure of patronage hitherto accorded to our journal.

TERMS.
DAILY TRIBUNE (311 issues per annum) \$5
SEMI-WEEKLY (155 issues per annum) \$3
WEEKLY (52 issues per annum) \$2
To Cities—Semi-Weekly: Two copies for \$5; five for \$12 50; ten copies to one address for \$20; and any larger number at the latter rate. For a club of twenty, an extra copy will be sent. For a club of fifty we send THE DAILY TRIBUNE gratis one year.
Weekly: three copies for \$5; eight copies for \$10; and any larger number at the rate of \$12 50 each per annum, the paper to be addressed to each subscriber. To clubs of Twenty we send an extra copy.

Twenty copies to one address for \$20, with one extra to him who sends us the club. For each extra copy sent gratis for one year.
When drafts can be procured it is much safer than to remit Bank Bills. The name of the Post-Office and State should in all cases be plainly written.
Payment always in advance.
Address, THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau St., New-York.
Nov. 1, 1861.

Drugs and Books.

H. C. REAMER,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.
At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Perfumery, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Just received a large stock of American, French, and English perfumery. Also a great variety of the Sops for Toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dress, and all the latest and most fashionable light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portemonnaies, Sagar cases, &c. Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of good Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fuel lamps.
Pure Wines and Brandy for medicinal use, Flavouring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Pico Segars, Snuff, Cheesing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.
Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, and all other kinds of books, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgage, Note and Receipts.
Orders solicited, and all transactions guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.
Physicians, Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.
Dec. 9, 1859

NOTICE.

HAVING debts of our own to pay, we respectfully call upon all persons knowing themselves to be in our debt, to pay up—
This notice is not intended for those of our friends who pay us promptly, but especially for certain large class, who having purchased our goods, never trouble themselves about paying for the same.
Many of the latter having had the use of our capital as long, must realize that they have a better right to it than ourselves.
To this class we now say, in language which we hope they will not misunderstand—
We want at least a per cent of means in their hands—to meet our own liabilities—and if they have the means, or not, how long has been, &c., &c., will attend to the duties of the appointment, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, on Monday, January 6th, 1862, when all wishing can attend.
R. D. BARCLAY, Admr.
Dec. 27, 1861

BLANK DEEDS.

A superior article, for sale at this office
April 8, 1859.
THE SCIENCE of Education and art of Teaching, by John Ogden A. M., at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.
A beautiful assortment of Kerosene Lamps and Shades just received at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book store.
Nov. 9, 1860.

City College

\$355.00
Pays the entire cost for Tuition in the most popular and successful Commercial School in the country. Upwards of TWENTY HUNDRED young men from TWENTY-NINE different States, have been educated for business here within the past three years, some of whom have been employed as Bookkeepers at salaries of

\$2000.00 per Annum.
Immediately upon graduating, who knew nothing of accounts when they entered the College.
Ministers' sons half price. Students enter at any time, and review when they please, without extra charge.
For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Prof. Cowley's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a large Engraving of the College, inclose twenty-five cents in Postage Stamps to the Principal, JENKINS & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Feb. 8, 1861.

Trees! Trees! Trees!

THE undersigned invite attention to their large and well grown stock of
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,
Shrubs, &c., embracing a large and complete assortment of
APPLES, PEARS, PEACHES, PLUMS, CHERRIES, APRICOTS, and NECTARINES, Standard for the Orchard, and Dwarf for the garden.
ENGLISH WALNUTS, SPANISH CHERRIES, HAZELNUTS, &c., RASPBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES, in great variety.
GRAPES, of choicest kinds.
SPRAGUES, RHUBARB, &c., &c. Also a fine stock of well formed, bushy
EVERGREENS, suitable for the Cemetery and Lawn.
DECIDUOUS TREES for street planting and a general assortment of Ornamental Trees & Flowering Shrubs.
ROSES of choice varieties, CAMELLIAS, BEDDING PLANTS, &c.
Our stock is remarkably thrifty and fine, and we offer it at suitably low prices.
Catalogues mailed to all applicants.
Address EDWARD J. EVANS & CO., Central Nurseries, York, Pa.
Sept. 20, 1861.

Turpentine Election.

THE Stockholders in the Somerset and Bedford Turpentine Company, will take notice that an election will be held at the house of Peter R. Hillegas, in Allegheny Township, on the first Monday, the 6th day of January, next, to elect a President, six Managers and a Treasurer, to conduct the affairs of said company during the ensuing year.
BENJAMIN KIMMEL, Pres't.
Dec. 20, 1861.

Public Sale of Real Estate IN ST. CLAIRSVILLE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, I will expose to public sale on the premises, in St. Clairsville, on Tuesday, 31st, December, next, the Real Estate of F. W. LARLEY, dec'd., consisting of Two Lots of Ground, numbered in the plan of said town 7 & 8, adjoining David Weitzel, George Hineshield, Peter Amick and Silas Hill, fronting on Main street, and having thereon erected a TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, a Log Frame House and Stable.
This property contains a never-failing spring of water, and has also good fruit on it.
Terms made known on day of sale.
O. E. SHANNON, Admr.
Dec. 20, 1861.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm heretofore existing and trading under the name and style of J. J. Shoemaker & Co., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.
All persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm will call on J. M. Shoemaker & Co. and settle with him by the 1st of December, 1861, or the claims will be paid in the hands of an officer for collection. A word to the wise is sufficient.
J. M. SHOEMAKER, & CO.
Bedford, Oct. 11, 1861.

A CARD.

The subscriber having purchased, the goods of the firm of J. M. Shoemaker & Co., and in addition having received a large supply of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
he will sell at retail for cash or produce, on four months credit to good and punctual customers, at the old stand of J. M. Shoemaker & Co., Call, see and examine for yourselves at Anderson's Row.
Oct. 18, 1861. J. M. SHOEMAKER.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE undersigned have just opened a large and elegant assortment of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
We respectfully solicit a call by all in search of real bargains. The old credit, never pay system having exploded for the present our terms will be—
CASH OR PRODUCE.
A. B. GRAMER & CO.
Nov. 8, 1861.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Hamilton Scott, late of Bedford Township, dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present their properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN W. SCOTT, JOSEPH HUTCHISON, Admr.
Nov. 1, 1861.

De Lunatico Inquirendo.

THE undersigned, appointed Commissioner by the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, to ascertain whether Abraham Hill, of St. Clair township, said county, be a Lunatic, or not, how long has been, &c., &c., will attend to the duties of the appointment, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, on Monday, January 6th, 1862, when all wishing can attend.
R. D. BARCLAY, Admr.
Dec. 27, 1861

FISH.

A large stock of Mackerel and Herring just received, and for sale cheap at J. M. Shoemaker & Co.'s cheap store.
June 22, 1860.

KEROSENE LAMPS at Dr. Harry's.

A beautiful assortment of Kerosene Lamps and Shades just received at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book store.
Nov. 9, 1860.

TINSEL ZEPHYR all colors at Dr. Harry's

Dec. 21, 1860.
SHEPHERD WOOL, all colors, at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place. He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.
Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.
Boarders will be received on favorable terms.
ISAAC MENGEL, Jr.
April 13, 1860.

JUNIATA MILLS.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his patrons and the public generally, that he still continues to manufacture and keep constantly on hand, cloths, cassimers, satinetts, flannels, blankets, &c., all of which, he will sell cheap for cash or exchange for wool, also
Carding and Fulling,
for which he would call special attention, as he possesses superior facilities and machinery, especially adapted to this branch of the business, and feels confident he can do work superior to any other establishment in the county.
Orders for carding and fulling strictly cash. All letters on business should be directed to Bedford Pa., where they will receive prompt attention.
JOHN LUTZ.
April 9, 1861.-2

ATTENTION HOME GUARDS.

YOU can get good Rifle Powder, Water Proof Gun Caps, and Lead, at Farquhar's New Grocery.
May 10, 1861.
A Large lot of Mercersburg Stone and Feather, just received at Farquhar's New Grocery.
May 10, 1861.

Northern Light.

THE cheapest and best light in use, can be had by buying Coal Oil perfectly pure, odorless and free from smoke, while burning, at \$1.00 per gallon, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.
Nov. 10, 1860.

WASHINGTON HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. MILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. Cook.
The house is being thoroughly repaired and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charged will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.
Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.
March 20, 1860.

Paper Hanging and Painting.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he intends carrying on the Paper Hanging and Painting business, in Bedford, and vicinity. He will put out work, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
He has a sample book of all kinds of wall paper, which can be seen at his office, and paper can be had from him at city prices.
He may be seen at the old Inquirer's office.
April 6, 1860. SAMUEL RADEBAUGH.

To the People of Bedford AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.

T. M. LYNCH, at Bedford Nursery, offers for sale at low prices, a general stock of fruit trees, consisting of all the choicest varieties of apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, nectarines, quince and dwarf pear trees of finest kinds, Lowry Blackberry, Raspberry, including Brinckley's Orange, Gooseberries that will not mellow, cherry and Dutch Currants, Strawberries, finest varieties, Grape roots of choicest kinds, Rhubarb and asparagus, also Evergreen Vines and Creepers. A fifty varieties of perpetual bloomers of all colors and shades.
My stock is remarkably thrifty and will be sold for cash much lower than traveling agents are selling it, who have to bring the stock a great distance and thereby injuring them very much by exposure. The above stock is raised in Bedford County soil and climate, and can be had fresh from the soil.
All orders promptly attended to and trees sent as directed by letter or otherwise. For further information address a few lines to
T. M. LYNCH, Bedford, Penna.
Oct. 4, 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Law Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of King & Jordan, having been dissolved by mutual consent all persons indebted to said firm by note, book account or otherwise, are hereby requested to call on the undersigned, and settle with him by the 1st of December, 1861, or the claims will be paid in the hands of an officer for collection. Attention to this matter may save costs.
A. KING, F. JORDAN.
Nov. 8, 1861.

CALL.

CALL and see a large and beautiful assortment of coal oil lamps, of the latest styles just received and for sale cheap at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.
Nov. 10, 1860.

OSWEGO corn starch, the best article at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.
MRS. HALE'S RECEIPTS for the million at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

A N excellent article of KEROSENE just received

Nov. 9, 1860.
BEAUTIFUL Roses in bloom now, suitable for winter blooming in the house, at Lynch's Nursery.
Oct.

ALL kinds of Groceries just received, and for

sale cheap, at Shoemaker's cheap store, No. 1, Anderson's Row, at Farquhar's new Grocery.
Aug. 9, 1861.

HARD TIMES MADE EASY!

Good News for the Unemployed.

1000 CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF

WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER-PLATED-WARE

TO BE DISPOSED OF ON AN ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL PLAN.

25,000 AGENTS WANTED!!

All persons desirous of procuring an agency in this

NEW ENTERPRISE, Should send on their names at once, enclosing a three cent stamp to pay postage, and receive by return of mail

A PREMIUM CATALOGUE

Containing OUR INDUCEMENTS, Which afford

A RARE CHANCE TO MAKE

MONEY

without risk, together with

FULL PARTICULARS

Relative to this

NOVEL PLAN!

To insure prompt and satisfactory dealings, address all orders to

GEORGE G. EVANS,

439 CHESTNUT STREET,